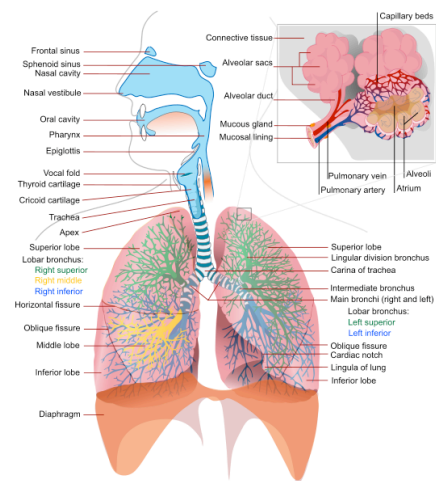
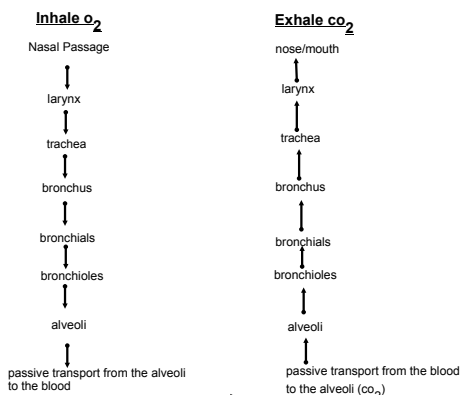


Respiratory System

Flow Chart



Why do we burp?

The nose does 3 things to the air as it is inhaled:

vocal cords/Larynx: They stretch to make different pitches

Two lungs: Inside each lung is a tree. The trunk is the bronchus. The branches are bronchials and the ends are the bronchioles.

Alveoli: sacs on top of the bronchioles. Look like clumps of grapes. This is where O_2 and CO_2 go through.

If we do not get rid of the CO_2 the poisonous gas will cause you to suffocate.

What part of the brain is in charge of breathing?

Lungs holds up to ____ liters of air.

Inhale ____ go up and out; ____ goes down

Exhale ____ go down; ____ goes up

How many times do you breathe per min? _____

Lesson 11.1

1. Measure out 30 ml of water in a graduated cylinder.
2. Pour water into the beaker
3. Grab the piece of "cardboard" with the forcep and put it slowly into the beaker of water.
4. Lift the sponge out of the water and let the water drip off of it.
5. Pour the water from the beaker into the graduated cylinder and measure.
6. Started with 30ml
- _____ how much you measured in the graduated cylinder
_____ amount of water absorbed by the sponge
7. Pour the water from the cylinder into the sink.
8. Hold sponge over beaker and squeeze the excess water out.
9. Measure this water in the graduated cylinder.
_____ This amount is called the amount of water I could squeeze from sponge.

Questions: 8a Was the sponge still wet? Why or why not?

b. How does this relate to your lungs?

Notes

vital lung capacity: The amount of air you can forcibly exhale.

sponge: the amount of water you could squeeze from the sponge.

Residual Volume: The amount of air left in your lungs after you exhale.

sponge: the sponge was still wet after you squeezed water from it.

Total lung Capacity: Vital + Residual